

Online supplementary file

Psychological distress, self-harm and attempted suicide in UK 17-year olds: Prevalence and socio-demographic inequalities

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Methods supplement

Loss to follow-up: Like all longitudinal cohorts, the MCS suffers from participant loss to follow-up. This non-response over time is predicted by a range of factors including cohort member sex (male cohort members more likely to be lost to follow-up), ethnic group (where Black ethnicity families are less likely and Asian families more likely to participate in follow-up compared to White), education level (higher NVQ level, more likely to respond to follow-up), number of parents (one parent families less likely), housing tenure (rent more likely to be lost to follow-up than owning) (1). Attrition weights are created to be able to account for this non-response in analysis and reduce the bias introduced in estimates by the non-random attrition over time.

At the age 17 sweep, 14,496 families were issued for the fieldwork. Of these 29 were not eligible (death or emigration) and 379 were unable to be located. The achieved survey response rate was lower than at the previous sweep of MCS at age 14 (73.4% vs. 76.3%) (2).

Analysis:

Analyses were conducted in STATA version 16 in Oct 2020 (3). The STATA code for creating the variables and analysing the data is available online via the Open Science Framework at:

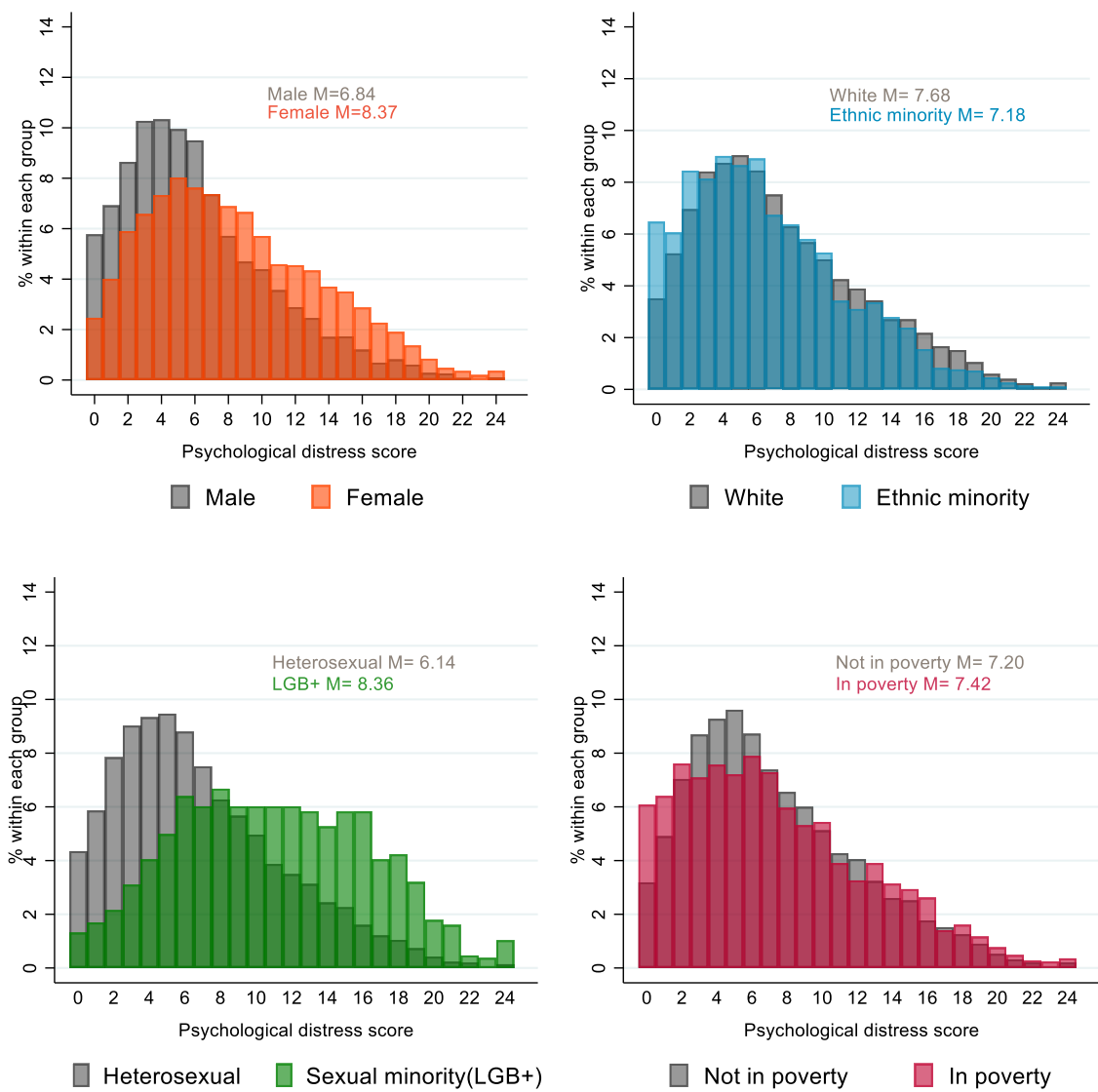
<https://osf.io/fp8jq/>

<https://mfr.de->

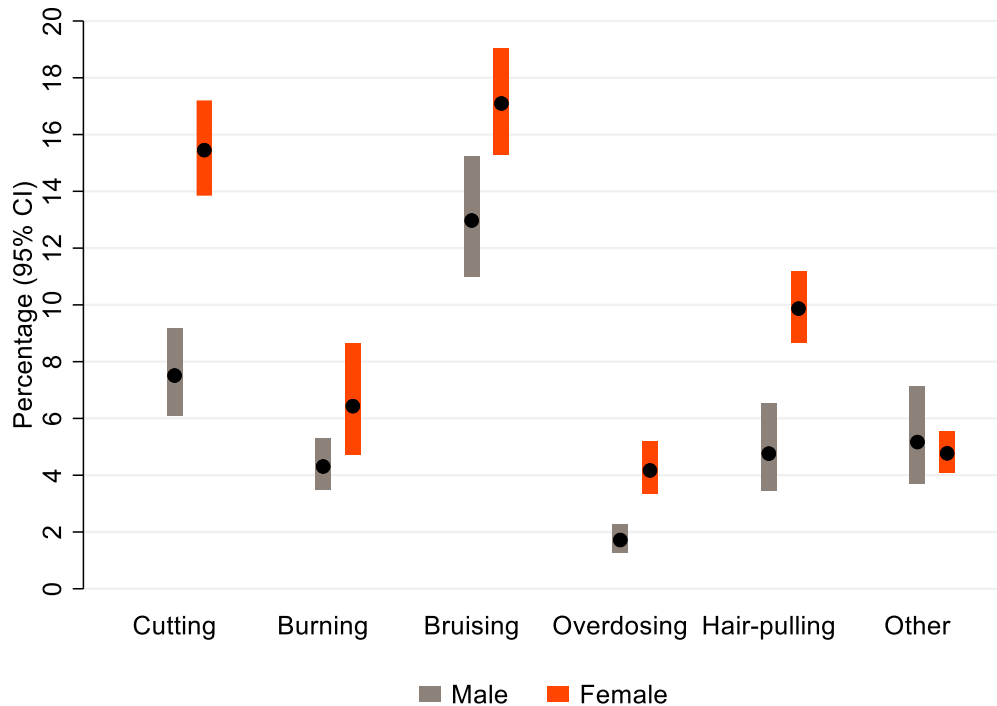
[1.osf.io/render?url=https://osf.io/fp8jq/?direct%26mode=render%26action=download%26mode=render](https://osf.io/fp8jq/?direct%26mode=render%26action=download%26mode=render)

Access to data and code: The datasets used in this paper: MCS7(4) and the longitudinal family file (5)(that provides the survey design and weights data) are available to download from the UK Data Service free of charge to researchers. <https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/>

Figures: FigS1 and FigS2



Supplementary Figure S1. Distributions of psychological distress scores by gender, ethnicity sexuality and income at age 17 years in the Millennium Cohort Study



Supplementary Figure S2. Prevalence of different self-harming approaches reported by cohort members of the Millennium Cohort Study at age 17 by sex.

As can be seen in the figure above, 17-year olds reported self-harming in different ways, with the most common overall being cutting and bruising. Females were much more likely than males to self-harm, and more likely to engage in cutting, hair-pulling and overdosing. Burning, bruising and other approaches were almost equally common in males and females.

References

1. Mostafa T, Ploubidis GB. Millennium Cohort Study, Sixth Survey 2015-2016: Technical report on response (Age 14). London: Centre for Longitudinal Studies; 2017.
2. Ipsos Mori. Millennium Cohort Study Seventh Sweep (MCS7) : technical report. London: Centre for Longitudinal Studies; 2020.
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4. University of London IoE, Centre for Longitudinal Studies, . Millennium Cohort Study: Seventh Survey, 2018. [data collection]. . UK Data Service. 2020.
5. University of London IoE, Centre for Longitudinal Studies, . Millennium Cohort Study: Longitudinal Family File, 2001-2018. [data collection]. 4th Edition. UK Data Service. 2020.